

LOW

4. In a state of subjection.
How comes it that, having been once so low brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted up themselves so strongly again.
To LOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Probably misprinted for *lower*.
The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. *Swift.*
To LOW. *v. n.* [plogan, Saxon. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*; the verb *low*, to *bellw*, *low*.] To bellow as a cow.
Doth the wild ass bray when he has grafs? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder?
The maids of Argos, who, with frantic cries, And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the skies. *Job vi. 5.*
Fair lo grac'd his shield, but lo now, With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*. *Dryden.*
Had he been born some simple shepherd's heir, The *lowing* herd, or fleecy sheep his care. *Prior.*
LOWELL. *n. f.* [*lagy*, Dutch: *leg*, Saxon; or *leg*, Islandick, a flame, and *bell*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Low* denotes a flame in Scotland; and to *low*, to flame.
LOWE. *n. f.*
Low, *low*, comes from the Saxon *bleag*, a hill, heap, or barrow; and to the Gothick *blaiw* is a monument or barrow. *Gilson's Camden.*
To LOWE. *v. a.* [from *low*.]
1. To bring low; to bring down by way of submission.
As our high vessels pass their wat'ry way, Let all the naval world due homage pay; With hasty reverence their top-honours *lower*, Confessing the almighty power. *Prior.*
The suppliant nations Bow to its ensigns, and with *lower'd* sails Confess the ocean's queen. *Smith's Phœbus and Hippolytus.*
2. To suffer to sink down.
When the water of rivers issues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it such particles of loose matter as it met with in its passage through the stone, and it sustains those particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
3. To lessen; to make less in price or value.
The kingdom will lose by this *lowering* of interest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*
Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their interest. *Child on Trade.*
To LOWER. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink.
By revolution *low'ring*, does become The opposite of itself. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To LOW'ER. *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: it was originally applied to the appearance of the sky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the sky seems to do in dark weather; if it was first used of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look askance.]
1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded.
Now is the winter of our discontent Made glorious Summer by this son of York; And all the clouds that *low'rd* upon our house, In the deep bosom of the ocean buried. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
The *low'ring* spring, with lavish rain, Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*
When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes. *Addison's Spectator, N. 83.*
The dawn is overcast, the morning *low'rs*, And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addison's Cato.*
If on Swithin's feast the welkin *low'rs*, And ev'ry penthouse streams with hasty show'rs, Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay.*
2. To frown; to pout; to look sullen.
There was Diana when Actæon saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might see the workman meant to set forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*
He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place, But sullen discontent sat *low'ring* on her face; Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke, Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke. *Dryden.*
LOW'ER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloudiness; gloominess.
2. Cloudiness of look.
Philoclea was jealous for Zelmae, not without so mighty a *low'ring* as that face could yield. *Sidney, b. ii.*
LOW'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *low'ring*.] With cloudiness; gloomily.
LOW'ERNOST. *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *most*.] Lowest.
Plants have their seminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them *lowernost*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now *lowernost*, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by descending; ascending in compa-

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- riation to the whole instrument, and descending in respect of its several parts.
LOWLAND. *n. f.* [*low* and *land*.] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh.
What a devil's he?
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps, And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens, Then breathe the baleful stench with all his force. *Dryden.*
No nat'ral cause she found from brooks or bogs, Or marshy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*
LOW'LY. *adv.* [from *lowly*.]
1. Humbly; without dignity.
2. Meanly; without dignity.
LOW'LINESS. *n. f.* [from *lowly*.]
1. Humility; freedom from pride.
Lowliness is young ambition's ladder, Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakespeare.*
The king-becoming graces, As justice, verity, temperance, stabilities, Bounty, perseverance, mercy, *lowliness*, Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude; I have no relish of them. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Eve, With *lowliness* majestic, from her seat, And grace, that won who saw to wish her stay, Rose. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
If with a true Christian *lowliness* of heart, and a devout fervency of soul, we perform them, we shall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we trust. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.
They continued in that *lowliness* until the time that the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
The *lowliness* of my fortune has not yet brought me to flatter vice; and it is my duty to give testimony to virtue. *Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.*
LOW'LY. *adj.* [from *low*.]
1. Humble; meek; mild.
Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matt. xi. 29.*
He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we of our parts saluted him in a very *lowly* and submissive manner, as looking that from him we should receive sentence of life or death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
With cries they fill'd the holy fane; Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began. *Dryden.*
The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence must we bow down our souls before so excellent a being, and adore a nature so much superior to our own. *Rogers's Sermon.*
2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.
For from the natal hour distinctive names, One common right the great and *lowly* claims. *Pope.*
3. Not lofty; not sublime.
For all who read, and reading not disdain, These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain, The name of Varus oft inferib'd shall see. *Dryden. Silvanus.*
LOW'LY. *adv.* [from *low*.]
1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.
I will shew myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught; I know my business is but to the court. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis better to be *lowly* born, And range with humble livers in content, Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief, And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.
Heav'n is for thee too high To know what passes there; be *lowly* wife: Think only what concerns thee, and thy being. *Milton.*
Another crowd Preferr'd the same request, and *lowly* bow'd. *Pope.*
LOW'N. *n. f.* [*liun*, Irish; *leen*, Dutch, a stupid drone.] A scoundrel; a rascal.
King Stephen was a worthy peer, His breeches cost him but a crown, He thought them fustian all too dear, And therefore call'd the taylor *low'n*. *Shakespeare.*
LOW'NESS. *n. f.* [from *low*.]
1. Absence of height; small distance from the ground.
They know By th' height, the *lowness*, or the mean, if dearth, Or foison follow. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The *lowness* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you shall even see, in apricots upon a wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 432.*
In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, the *lowness* often opens it in breadth. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
2. Meanness of condition, whether mental or external.
Nothing could have *low'd* nature To such a *lowness*, but his unkind daughter. *Shakespeare. Now*

LOZ

- Now I must To the young man send humble treaties, And palter in the shift of *lozings*. *Shakespeare.*
3. Want of rank; want of dignity.
The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanness of mind, as well as *lozings* of condition. *South's Sermons.*
4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness.
A transcendent height, as *lozings* me, Makes her not see, or not show. *Dante.*
His style is accommodated to his subject, either high or low; if his fault be too much *lozings*, that of Persius is the hardness of his metaphors. *Dryden.*
5. Submissiveness.
The people were in such *lozings* of obedience as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty years under so politic a king as his father. *Bacon.*
6. Depression.
Hence proceeded that poverty and *lozings* of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person. *Swift.*
LOWTH'UGHTED. *adj.* [*low* and *thought*.] Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment; narrow mindedness.
Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot, Which men call earth, and with *lozhtought* care, Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being! O grace serene! Oh virtue heav'nly fair! Divine oblation of *lozhtought* care! Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky, And faith our early immortality! *Pope.*
LOWTH'RIGHTED. *adj.* [*low* and *spirit*.] Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.
Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a *lozhtought* moped creature. *Locke.*
LOXODROMICK. *n. f.* [*loxos* and *dromos*; *loxodromus*, Lat.] *Loxodromick* is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence the table of rhumbs, or the transverse tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick*. *Harris.*
LOYAL. *adj.* [*loyal*, Fr.]
1. Obedient; true to the prince.
Of Gloster's treachery, And of the *loyal* service of his son, When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot. *Shakespeare.*
The regard of duty in that most *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties. *Knollys.*
Loyal subjects often seize their prince, Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence. *Dryden.*
2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.
Hail wedded love! by thee Founded in reason *loyal*, just, and pure, There Laodamia with Evadne moves, Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden's Æn.*
LOYALIST. *n. f.* [from *loyal*.] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.
The cedar, by the infigation of the *loyalists*, fell out with the homebians. *Hevel's Vocal Forest.*
LOYALLY. *adv.* [from *loyal*.] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king.
The circling year I wait, with ampler stores, And sifter pomp, to hail my native shores; Then by my realms due homage would be paid, For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*
LOYALTY. *n. f.* [*loialute*, French.]
1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.
Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make Our faith meer folly; yet he that can endure To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord, Does conquer him that did his master conquer. *Shakespeare.*
To day shalt thou behold a subject die For truth, for duty, and for *loyalty*. *Shakespeare. Rich. III.*
Commitments flow'd the heart Of all their *loyalties*. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
He had never had any veneration for the court, but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*
Unshaken, undecid'd, unterrify'd, His *loyalty* he kept. *Milton.*
2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.
LOYZENGE. *n. f.* [*lozenge*, French.] Of unknown etymology.
1. A rhomb.
The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or *lozenge*. *Wotton's Architecture.*
2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into small pieces,

LUB

- to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or wasted.
3. A cake of preserved fruit: both these are so denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.
Lp. a contraction for *lordship*.
LUBBER. *n. f.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy sturdy fellow.
Yet their wine and their victuals those curmudgeon *lubbards* Lock up from my sight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*
LUBBER. *n. f.* [of this word the best derivation seems to be from *lubb*, said by *Junius* to signify in Danish *fat*.] A sturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky fellow; a booby.
For tempest and showers deceiveth a many, And ling'ring *lubbards* loose many a penie. *Tusser's Husb.*
These chase the smaller shoals of fish from the main sea into the havens, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat *lubber* out of breath. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the shoulder, As if his feet were on brave Hector's breast, And great Troy shrinking. *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*
A notable *lubber* thou reportest him to be. *Shakespeare.*
Tell how the drudging goblin sweat, His shadowy flail hath thrif'd the corn, That ten day labourers could not end; Then lies him down the *lubber* fend. *Milton.*
Venetians do not more uncouthly ride, Than did your *lubber* state mankind bestride. *Dryden.*
How can you name that superannuated *lubber*? *Congreve.*
LUBBERLY. *adj.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky.
I came at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and she's a great *lubberly* boy. *Shakespeare.*
LUBBERLY. *adv.* Aukwardly; clumsily.
Merry andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the same tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high. *Dryden's Dedication.*
LUB. *n. f.* A game at cards.
Ev'n mighty pain who kings and queens o'erthrew, And mow'd down armies in the fights of *lu*. *Pope.*
To LUBRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make smooth or slippery; to smoothe.
There are aliments which, besides this *lubricating* quality, stimulate in a small degree. *Arbutnot on A. vents.*
The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the sapaceous remedies, some of which *lubricate*, and others both *lubricate* and stimulate. *Sharp's Surgery.*
To LUBRICATE. *v. n.* [from *lubricus*, Latin.] To smoothe; to make slippery.
LUBRICITY. *n. f.* [*lubricus*, Latin; *lubricité*, French.]
1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface.
2. Aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.
Both the ingredients are of a *lubricating* nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation. *Ray on Creation.*
3. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.
The manifold impossibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the same conveniences in any modification. *Mor.*
He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of universal vanity; and yet the politician is not discouraged at the inconstancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his subject. *Glanville's Apology.*
A state of tranquillity is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
4. Wantonness; lewdness.
From the lechery of these fauns, he thinks that satyr is derived from them, as if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*
LUBRIC. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.
A throng Of short thick fobs, whose thund'ring volleys float And roul themselves over her *lubrick* throat, In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*
2. Uncertain; unsteady.
I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of state, till he is swallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton.*
3. Wanton; lewd. [*lubrique*, French.]
Why were we hurry'd down This *lubrick* and adulterate age; Nay, added fat pollutions of our own, 'T' increase the steaming ordures of the stage. *Dryden.*
LUBRICOUS. *adj.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1. Slippery; smooth.
The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
2. Uncertain.
The judgment being the leading power, if it be stored with *lubricous* opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily resolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions. *Glanville's Sleep.*
LUBRI-